

XVIII. *A Decade, or Description of ten new Species of Coleoptera, from the Kasya Hills, near the boundary of the Assam District.* By F. PARRY, Esq. F.L.S., &c.

[Read 6 February, 1843.]

Sp. 1. *Cicindela Assamensis*, Parry.

Atro-picea, elytris 4 flavo-maculatis, binis maculis humeralibus minoribus, duabus aliis infra medium disci positis, rotundatis, et majoribus. Corpus infra nitidum, viride, trochantibus rubris.

Long. lin.  $9\frac{1}{2}$ , lat. lin. 3.

Habitat in agro Assamensi.

This insect, (hitherto I believe undescribed,) although somewhat rare in our collections, appears to be widely spread, the three specimens with which I am acquainted coming from Assam, the Himalayas and the Kasya Hills. It verges considerably from the true typical form of *Cicindela*, and will probably form the type of a new genus.

Sp. 2. *Cicindela latipennis*, Parry.

Berrylino-viridis, fronte albido, disco subcupreo-æneo, thorace concolori; elytris tribus lateralibus lunulis flavis, alterâque fere mediâ ad suturam vergenti, apicibusque flavis. Corpus infra albo-tomentosum, pectore roseo-æneo nitenti, pedibusque concoloribus.

Long. lin. 8, lat. lin. 4.

From the Kasya Hills.

This insect appears to be somewhat abundant, as there were upwards of twenty specimens in a collection recently obtained by me.

Sp. 3. *Heptodonta Hopei*, Parry.

Viridis, fronte albido, lateribus brunneis, thorace cylindrico, elytrisque concoloribus immaculatis, apicibus sub-truncatis. Corpus infra viride nitidum, femoribus ad basin flavis, tibiisque tarsisque viridi-æneis.

Long. lin.  $7\frac{1}{2}$ , lat. lin. 3.

This new species I have named after my friend Mr. Hope, to whose genus *Heptodonta* it evidently belongs; it is the largest species I am acquainted with of that genus, and I think it most probable (like others composing this group) that it is found on trees.

Sp. 4. *Calosoma nigrum*, Parry.

Nigrum, mandibulis porrecto-falcatis, indentatis; thorace transverso-rotundato, parvo; elytris thorace quadruplo longioribus, postice dilatatis et lineato-punctatis, punctis in tribus lineis positis. Corpus infra atrum, pedibus concoloribus.

Long. lin. 14, lat. lin.  $7\frac{1}{2}$ .

The species of *Calosoma* from the East Indies are evidently rare. *C. Chinense*, of Kirby, is the only species mentioned in Dejean's Catalogue; the Rev. F. Hope possesses another received from Bombay, and I believe there is a fourth described from the Collection of Col. Sykes.

Sp. 5. *Athyreo frontalis*, Parry.

Affinis *Athyreo Orientali* (Hope's MSS.)

Castaneus, antennis flavis, capite antice nigro, postice castaneo, thorace ad marginem anticum parum elevato, postice valde excavato, foveolâ utrinque fortiter impressâ. Elytra fere glabra. Corpus infra valde pilosum, femoribus rubris, pedibus fuscescentibus.

Long. lin.  $8\frac{1}{2}$ , lat. lin.  $5\frac{1}{2}$ .

There were only two specimens in my collection, one differing most considerably in size from the other.

Sp. 6. *Mimela sapphirina*, Parry.

Læte cyanea, capite marginato virescenti, thorace nitido, violaceo, elytrisque striato-punctatis sapphirinis, fascia violacea parum distincta fere ad latera posita. Corpus infra atro-piceum, femoribus pallidioribus; tibiis tarsisque viridi-cyaneis.

Long. lin.  $6\frac{1}{2}$ , lat. lin. 5.

From the Kasya Hills.

Sp. 7. *Alaus irroratus*, Parry.

Affinis *Alao Assamensi* (Hope's MSS.), at minor.

Niger flavisque maculis minutis irroratus, capite fere atro, thorace obscuro subtilissime punctis asperso, elytris striatis, maculâ atrâ majori ad latera positâ, variisque aliis flavis per totum discum aspersis. Corpus infra obscurum, pedibus concoloribus.

Long. lin. 15, lat. lin.  $6\frac{1}{2}$ .

From the Kasya Hills.

Sp. 8. *Eumolpus pyrophorus*, Parry.

Affinis *Eumolpo rubido* (Hope's MSS.), at major.

Violaceus, capite læte cyaneo, thorace concolori, clytris igneo-æneis, humeris apicibusque cyaneis. Corpus infra violaceum, pedibus concoloribus.

Long. lin.  $6\frac{1}{2}$ , lat. lin. 4.

This insect is one of the most beautiful of the genus, and appears to be abundant, as there were many specimens in the collection above mentioned.

## LAMIADÆ, Leach.

Subgenus *Batocera*.Sp. 9. *Lamia Batocera Calanus*, Parry.

Atro-cinerea, antennis atris et scabrosis, thorace bimaaculato, maculis albis, clytris ad apicem bispinosis, ad basin scabris, disco maculis octo albis notatis. Corpus infra atro-cinereum, lateribus utrinque læte albo-marginatis, pedibus cinereo-tomentosis.

Long. lin. 26, lat. lin.  $8\frac{1}{2}$ .

From the Kasya Hills.

There is probably no family amongst the *Longicornes* in which so many new species have been lately added to our cabinets as in true *Lamia* (*Batocera* of Dejean). The last edition of the Baron Dejean's Catalogue mentions only six species, while the Cabinet of the Rev. F. W. Hope contains twenty-one species, and my own about fourteen. On first appearances it might be imagined that the species of *Lamia* might easily be separated, but I think it will prove quite the reverse, more especially when art steps in and tends to deceive the unpractised naturalist. The next insect I am about to describe is also a *Lamia*, and may be coloured by art in the usual way the Japanese paint their insects; however, I will give the description as the insect appears, and, coloured or not, it is evidently a new species.

Sp. 10. *Lamia Porus*, Parry.

Affinis *Lamiæ Roylii*, Hope.

Atro-cinerea, antennis corpore longioribus scabrosis, thorace unimaaculato, scutello concolori, clytris ad suturam et ad latera parum mucronatis, ad basin scabris, maculisque puniceo-albis notatis.

Long. lin. 20, lat. lin. 8.

The above species is in form and markings closely allied to *Lamia Roylii*; the spots on the thorax and elytra are the colour of a rose pink.

At first I was inclined to think that art had been used in colouring the insect, but as other *Lamiadæ* have orange and yellow spots, and are found to run into red and pink, it is still possible that it may be natural. I may also remark, that in Mr. Hope's Collection there is a gigantic species received from China, named by him *Chinensis*, where the spots are to be found of the same peculiar pink colour.

XIX. On the Asiatic Goliathideous genera *Trigonophorus* and *Rhomborhina*. By J. O. WESTWOOD, F.L.S., &c.

[Read 3 July, 1843.]

THE Rev. F. W. Hope having received two new Indian species of Goliathideous beetles belonging to the genera *Trigonophorus* and *Rhomborhina* since the publication of my memoir on the Asiatic *Goliathides* in the 8th and 9th Numbers of my "Arcana Entomologica," affords me an opportunity of publishing a synoptic revision of the species of these two groups, the synonymy and specific distinctions of several of which have been incorrectly detailed by Dr. Burmeister in the Appendix to the Third Volume of his "Handbuch der Entomologie," p. 778—781.

TRIGONOPHORUS.

§ A. Cornu capitis inter oculos acutum in ♂, truncatum in ♀.

Sp. 1. *Tr. Nepalensis*. Atro-azurea, viridis vel viridi-cærulea; (nec secundum sexum varians), pedibus coxisque posticis fulvis; genibus, tibiæ apice tarsis antennisque nigris.

Long. corp. lin. 13—15, ♂ ♀.

Syn. *Cetonia Nepalensis*. Hope in Zool. Misc. p. 24, ♂.

*Cetonia Hardwickii*. Hope in op. sup. cit. ♀.

*Gnathocera Hardwickii*. Gory & Perch. Mon. Cet. pl. 19, fig. 1, ♀.

*Cetoninus (Coryphe Rhomborhina, 1) Hardwickii*. MacLeay, Cet. So. Afr. p. 30.

*Coryphocera Hardwickii*. Burm. Handb. d. Ent. 3, p. 232.

*Trigophorus Nepalensis*. Westw. Arc. Ent. 1, p. 121, pl. 29, fig. 3, ♂.